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BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons, within any fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory, or magazine, the site whereof is ceded to, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States, or on the site of any light-house or other needful building belonging to the United States, the site whereof is ceded to them, and under their jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, burn any dwelling house, or mansion house, or any store, barn, stable, or other building, parcel of any dwelling or mansion house, every person so offending, his or her counsellers, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, in any of the places aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, set fire to, or burn, any arsenal, armory, magazine, rope-walk, ship-house, ware-house, block house, or barrack, or any store house, barn, or stable, or parcel of a dwelling house, or any other building, not mentioned in the first section of this act, or any ship or vessel, built, or building, or begun to be built, or repairing, or any light-house, or beacon, or any timber, cables, rigging, or other materials for building, repairing, or fitting out, ships or vessels, or any pile of wood, boards, or other lumber, or any military, naval, or victualling stores, arms, or other munitions of war, every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any offence shall be committed, in any of the places aforesaid, the punishment of which offence is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon a conviction in any court of the United States, having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the state, in which such fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory, or magazine, or other place, ceded as aforesaid, is situated, provide for the like offence, when committed within the body of any county of such state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall commit the crime of wilful murder, or rape, or shall, wilfully and maliciously, strike, stab, wound, poison, or shoot at, any other person, of which striking, stabbing, wounding, poisoning, or shooting, such person shall afterwards die, upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any offence shall be committed on board of any ship or vessel belonging to any citizen or citizens of the United States, while lying in a port or place within the jurisdiction of any foreign state or sovereign, by any person belonging to the company of said ship, or any passenger, or any other person belonging to the company of said ship or any other passenger, the same offence shall be cognizable and punishable by the proper Circuit Court of the United States, in the same way and manner, and under the same circumstances, as if said offence had been committed on board of such ship or vessel on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of such foreign sovereign or state: *Provided, always*, That if such offenders shall be tried for such offence, and acquitted or convicted thereof, in any competent court of such foreign state or sovereign, he shall not be subject to another trial in any court of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall, by surprise, or by open force or violence, maliciously attack or set upon, any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, or to any other person whatsoever, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same ship or vessel, or to despoil any owner or owners thereof of any moneys, goods, or merchandize, laden on board thereof; or shall, by force or violence, or by putting in fear, unlawfully plunder any such ship or vessel, or steal and carry away any money, goods, or merchandize, laden on board thereof; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons upon the high seas, or in any other of the places aforesaid, with intent to kill, rob, steal, commit a rape or to do or perpetrate any other felony, shall break or enter any ship or vessels, boat, or raft; or if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously cut, spoil, or destroy, any cordage, cable, buoys, buoyrope, headfast, or other fast, fixed to any anchor or moorings, belonging to any ship, vessel, boat, or raft; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons upon the high seas, or in any other of the places aforesaid, shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in concealing, any money, goods, bank notes, or other effects or things which may be the subject of larceny, which have been feloniously taken or stolen, from any other person, knowing the same to have been so taken or stolen, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor, although the principal offender chargeable, or charged with the larceny, shall not have been prosecuted or convicted thereof; and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall plunder, steal, or destroy any money, goods, merchandize or other effects, from, or belonging to, any ship or vessel, or boat, or raft, which shall be in distress, or which shall be wrecked, lost, stranded, or cast away, upon the sea, or upon any reef, shoal, bank, or rocks of the sea, or in any other place within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; or if any person or persons shall wilfully obstruct the escape of any person endeavoring to save his or her life from such ship or vessel, boat, or raft, or the wreck thereof; or, if any person or persons shall hold out or shew any false light or lights, or extinguish any true light, with intention to bring any ship or vessel, boat or raft, being or sailing upon the sea, into danger, or distress, or shipwreck, every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, no exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any master or commander of any ship or vessel, belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, during his being abroad, maliciously, and without justifiable cause, force any officer, or mariner, of such ship or vessel, on shore, or leave him behind, in any foreign port or place, or refuse to bring home again all such of the officers and mariners of such ship or vessel, whom he carried out with him, as are in a condition to return, and willing to return, when he shall be ready to proceed in his homeward voyage, every master or commander, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously set on fire, or burn, or otherwise destroy, or cause to be set on fire, or burnt, or otherwise destroyed, or aid, procure, abet or assist in setting on fire, or burning, or otherwise destroying, any ship or vessel of war of the United States afloat on the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away or impair the right of any court martial to punish any offence, which, by the law of the United States, may be punishable by such court.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any officer of the United States shall be guilty of extortion, under or by color of his office, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding, when an oath or affirmation shall be required to be taken or administered under or by any law or laws of the United States, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence. And if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly procure any such perjury to be committed, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person upon his or her arraignment upon any indictment before any court of the United States for any offence, not capital, shall stand mute, or will not answer or plead to such indictment, court shall, notwithstanding, proceed to the trial of the person so standing mute, or refusing to answer or plead, as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and upon a verdict being returned by the jury, may proceed to render judgment accordingly. And the trial of all offenses, which shall be committed upon the high seas or elsewhere, out of the limits of any state or district, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case where any criminal, convicted of any offence against the United States, shall be sentenced to imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, it shall be lawful for the court, by which the sentence is passed, to order the same to be executed in any state prison, or penitentiary, within the district where such court is holden; the use of which prison or penitentiary may be allowed or granted by the Legislature of such state for such purposes; and the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person who shall be employed as president, cashier, clerk, or servant, in the Bank of the United States, created and established by an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or in any office of discount and deposite established by the Directors of said Bank, in any state or territory of the United States, shall feloniously take, steal, and carry away, any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, check, draft, Treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to said bank, or deposited in said bank; or, if any person so employed as President, Cashier, Clerk, or servant, shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make away with any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, draft, Treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, which he shall have received, or which shall come to his possession or custody by virtue of such employment, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, an indent, certificate of the public stock, or debt, Treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft, for money drawn by or on the Treasurer of the United States, or by or on any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay the same, on behalf and for account of the United States; or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited paper, writing, or instrument, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever; or if any person or persons shall falsely alter any indent, certificate of the public stock or debt, Treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft for money drawn by or on the Treasurer of the United States, or any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay such bill, check, or draft; or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true and unaltered, any such falsely altered indent, certificate, Treasury note, or other public security, letters patent, or bill, check, or draft, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever; every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, any letter of attorney, or other authority or instrument to assign, transfer, sell, or convey, any share or sum in the public stock or debt of the United States, or in the capital stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, or receive any annuity or annuities, dividend or dividends due or to become due on any such stock or debt; or to receive any pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money due, or to become due from the United States; or shall he forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, willingly aid or assist in forging or counterfeiting, the name or names of any of the holders or proprietors of any such public stock or debt, or of any person entitled to any such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, as aforesaid, in or to any such pretended letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall knowingly and fraudulently, demand, or endeavor to have or obtain such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold, or conveyed, or such annuity, dividend, pension, prize-money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, or any part thereof, to be received or paid, by virtue of any such false, forged, or counterfeited letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall falsely and deceitfully personate any true or real proprietor or holder of such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said Bank, or any person entitled to such annuity, dividend, pension, prize-money, wages, or other debt or sum of money as aforesaid, and thereby transferring, or endeavoring to transfer, such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said Bank, or receiving, or endeavouring to receive the money of such true and lawful holder or proprietor thereof, or the money of such person or persons, really and truly entitled to receive such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt, or sum of money, as aforesaid, as if such offender were the true and lawful owner thereof, entitled thereto; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any instrument in imitation of, or purporting to be an abstract or official copy, or certificate of the recording, registry or enrolment of any ship or vessel, in the office of any collector of the customs of the United States, or a license to any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade, or fishery or fisheries of the United States, or a certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any ship or vessel, under the authority of the United States, or a permit, debenture, or other official document, granted by any collector or other officer of the customs, by virtue of his or their office; or shall falsely alter any abstract, official copy, or certificate, of any recording, registering, or enrolling of any ship or vessel in the office of any collector of the customs of the United States, or any license to any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, or any certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any ship or vessel under the authority of the United States, or any permit, debenture, or other official document granted by any collector, or other officer of the customs, by virtue of his or their office; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited instrument, or any such falsely altered abstract, official copy, certificate, license, pass, passport, sea letter, clearance, permit, debenture, or other official document as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or falsely altered, with an intent to defraud the United States, or any other body politic or corporate, or person, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coin, which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the Mint of the United States; or in the resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin, which, by law, now is, or hereafter may be, made current in the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic, or corporate, or any other person, or persons, whatsoever; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, forging, or counterfeiting any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of any copper coin, which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the Mint of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic, or corporate, or any other person, or persons, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, on board any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen or citizens thereof, shall, with a dangerous weapon, or with intent to kill, rob, steal, or to commit a mayhem, or rape, or to perpetrate any other felony, commit an assault on another, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceed-

fine three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall, on the high seas, or within the United States, wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate, with any other person or persons, such other person or persons being either within or without the United States, to cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy, any ship or vessel, or to procure the same to be done, with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath underwritten, or shall thereafterwards underwrite, any policy of insurance thereon, or on goods on board thereof, or with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath lent or advanced, or thereafter shall lend or advance, any money on such vessel, on bottomry or respondentia, or shall, within the United States, build or fit out, or aid in building or fitting out, any ship or vessel, with intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt, or destroyed, for the purpose or with the design aforesaid, every person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 24 *And be it further enacted*, That, if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the mint of the United States, shall be debased, or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall, at any time, be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any, or either, of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That all such acts, and parts of acts, shall be and remain in full force for the punishment of all offences committed before the passing of this act.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over offences made punishable by this act.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 3d, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

MR. CLAY.

The Washington *National Journal*, of the 28th ult. contains an address from "Henry Clay," "To the people of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke in Kentucky." It occupies more than six wide columns in small type, and takes a general view of his own course in the Presidential Election before the House of Representatives. He begins by telling his constituents, that "the relations of your representative and of your neighbor in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion on taking, I hope, a temporary leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you, that I shall cherish a fond and increasing recollection of them." Mr. Clay then goes into the Presidential Election—states the determination he had expressed before he went to Washington of voting for Adams sooner than Jackson, and the objections that he had made to the election of Mr. Crawford (among which was that of his continued ill-health) —he proceeds to notice the attacks that were made upon him at Washington, and particularly the first letter of Mr. Kremer in the Columbian Observer—he examines at great length the course he had pursued, and the incidents which had taken place in the House of Representatives respecting that letter. He next proceeds to assign the reasons which had induced him to adopt the course he had pursued; why he did not think fit to vote for Wm. Crawford; and why not for Gen. Jackson; the last upon the ground, that he was only a *military man* and *no statesman*. He shews why he did not think it fit to pursue the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky, in favor of Gen. Jackson. He examines the last long letter of Mr. Kremer, published in the Washington City Gazette; and in the course of this examination details the relations he had stood in to Mr. Adams, and observes that his objections to Mr. A. had been much misunderstood and exaggerated. Finally, he criticises the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Swartwout. He thus concludes his letter:

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigor of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three-fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them, you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befal me. That I have often misconceived your true interest is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement, I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude." *Richmond Compiler.*

THE NAVY.

A long report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to sundry inquiries made by the Senate, has been published in the National Intelligencer, the material part of which relates to sundry recommendations from that officer, as—

1. A regular and systematic organization of the Navy, which has never yet been done, by a law specifying the duties and annexing the penalties for disobedience. Congress have never yet systematically legislated on this subject—it has only been done by bits and scraps of legislation.

2. Supposing such a law made, rules and regulations growing out of it would naturally arise having a better and more sure foundation than those hastily framed by the Naval Department.

3. A revision of the law for the better government of the Navy, with a plainer designation of crimes and punishments. This is slurred over at present in an unlegislative mode, stating offences in such indefinite terms, as well as punishments, that the officer scarcely knows when he has offended, or the Court what penalty to affix. The punishments it is proposed to graduate thus—private reprimands—public reprimands in various grades—suspension from duty, sometimes with pay, sometimes without—dismission from service; and last of all, death; all or any of which may now be inflicted by Naval Courts Martial, on crimes so loosely defined by law.

4. A permanent Judge advocate to be appointed both for the army and navy—to give a Naval Court power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

5. That an academy be formed for the education of young officers. This is pressed with peculiar force; the maintenance of the American character abroad —the high and important duties often entrusted to our naval officers—the necessity that exists that they should be well acquainted with the science of naval architecture in all its branches.

6. The establishment of a Marine Corps, with duties correspondent to those of the army.

The report itself is extremely well written, and is an honorable evidence of the talents of the gentleman who superintends the Naval Department; its length, connected as it is with an abundance of local matter, prevents its insertion entire. *Balt. Amer.*

It appears by the official statement of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, that from the 1st January, 1824, to 1st January, 1825, there were 4,399 deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia; of which 576 cases were consumption; 307 typhus fever; 102 measels; 324 natural small pox, and only *one* that had been innoculated. Of the foregoing deaths, 590 occurred in the Alms House, and 703 were people of colour. From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1824, there was born in the city and liberties, 5833 children, of whom 3062 were males, and 2771 femals. The difference between the births and deaths was, therefore, 1434 in favor of the former.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We perceive by the last advices from Europe, that a letter from Copenhagen had reached England dated the fifth of February last, conveying the cheerful intelligence that Sweden had determined on the recognition of the South American Republics. The manner in which the proceedings of the Court of England in relation to this subject is viewed by the French Ministry, is no longer a matter of doubt. The French Minister of Finance declared in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that no act had taken place, evidently referring to the English recognition, which had not been foreseen by themselves. The question before the House then was, whether they should appropriate one hundred millions as an indemnity to the Emigrants who had lost property to that amount during the course of the French revolution. The payment of so large a sum was resisted on the ground of the inability of France to bear such an extravagant expenditure. This called up the Minister of Finance a second time, who reiterated his assertion that nothing had taken place on the Continent which was not foreseen by themselves, and that there was nothing in *the exterior situation of France incompatible with the passage of such a law.* In order to shew how perfectly this measure had been understood by the respective Cabinets, it is only necessary to mention that the indemnity bill, appropriating one hundred thousand millions of francs for payment to the Emigrants, was recommended by the French monarch in a speech from the throne; after the speech, and before this subject of royal recommendation assumes the character of a law, intelligence arrives of the English recognition, and this is immediately seized on by the members of the opposition to defeat the passage of the bill. The reply of the French Minister is as stated above, that there has nothing occurred in the exterior situation of France since his Majesty's speech, to prevent the passage of such a law.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE.

A HARD CASE.

Caution.—The subscriber takes this method of informing the public of an occurrence, which in this country he believes to be without a precedent. About six weeks ago I advertised for a house-keeper, in consequence of which a young woman, named Emma Bradford English, of Boston, called at my house and offered her services in the above capacity; I employed her, and she continued in the performance of her duties, and conducted herself with the most perfect propriety, until a few days since, when she without ceremony proposed to become my wife. I was surprised at such a proposal; but having been pleased with the kind care and attention she appeared to manifest towards my children, I acceded to her proposition, and left to her the appointment of a time for the matrimonies. She said the anniversary of her birth day would be on the 13th inst. and she would prefer being married on that day. This being agreed to, I procured from the parish judge, the Hon. J. Pitot, a licence in legal form for marriage—on the evening appointed the Rev. Mr. Hall and several gentlemen and ladies, who had been invited on the contemplated occasion at my house, and after being seated a short time, the pretended bride entered the room, and making a few remarks, left the house. Supposing she was to be my wife, I at her request, furnished her with clothing, &c. to a considerable amount, which she clandestinely removed from my house near the time of her leaving it. From a sense of duty to myself and the public I make the above statement of facts, PETER NELSON.

LAFAYETTE AND BOLIVAR.

The Charleston City Gazette mentions the following singular coincidence of circumstance in the history of La Fayette and Bolivar:—South-Carolina was the first place in the United States on which they both landed, and at no very distant spots—the one near Georgetown, and the other at Charleston—La Fayette, a *Frenchman*, came by the way of *Spain*—and Bolivar, a *Spaniard*, by the way of *France*. Both have most materially contributed to the independence of the New World—the one in North, and the other in South-America: and, what is most singular, at the very period in which the one is receiving the homage of national gratitude in the former—the other has succeeded in his effort for the cause of freedom in the latter place.

American Navy.—There is now, or shortly will be in commission, the following ships of war belonging to the United States: 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 2 corvettes, 15 sloops of war, including those recently ordered to be built, with a corresponding proportion of light vessels.

NORFOLK, MARCH 23.

The U. S. ship North Carolina 74, (flag ship) went to sea from Hampton Roads, on Saturday last, destined for the Mediterranean station. The North Carolina will probably be absent from the United States two or three years. *Herald.*

Salisbury, April 19, 1825.

Mr. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States, with his family, passed through this place a few days since, on a visit to his native state, South-Carolina. During his stay here of one day, a number of our citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the statesman whose course has been so conspicuous and brilliant for the past 14 years. Many of our citizens were desirous that he should partake of a public dinner; but his anxiety to get on home, prevented them from pressing it on him.

Mr. Calhoun has been absent from his native state for the last seven years; during which time he has added much to his fame, and no doubt to his rich stores of knowledge and wisdom. His management of the War Department alone, is sufficient to call forth the admiration of the whole nation: He found it in the utmost disorder—he has left it in the most perfect state of organization; so that his successor has but little more to do than to pursue a comparatively easy and regular routine of duty, to insure a prosperous administration of the Department.

Mr. Calhoun is now Vice President, and the nation looks to him to raise that office from the fallen state to which it has been depressed by the management of Virginia politicians, and to make it what it was contemplated to be by the framers of the Constitution—the second office in the government.

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

We understand that the Board of U. States' Engineers are now passing through the state, on the reconnoisance of the contemplated National Road. They will first examine the route by the seats of government, and return along the route by this place, and not beyond the mountains, as stated by the Raleigh Register. Mr. Calhoun's letter to the Governor of Georgia, (published in our last paper) explains the course which will be followed.

We learn that the late Secretary of War wrote to Gov. Burton, requesting that the Engineer of this state might accompany the Board during its reconnoisance through the state: But owing to other engagements, Mr. Fulton cannot accompany the Board as it goes on, but will, on their return by this route, meet them at the South-Carolina line, and assist them during their progress through North-Carolina.

Which route will eventually be adopted, is, of course, altogether unknown. Much has to be done, before the decision can be made. The plan adopted by the Board of Engineers, on all occasions of the kind, is,

1st. Merely to travel over the route, and take a reconnoisance of it with the eye;

2d. To make an actual survey of the ground; and,

3d. To make the estimates.

So that the route must be travelled over three times before the examination is complete.

The Board is now on what is called the *reconnoisance*: and it is highly probable the actual *surveys* will not be commenced till some time next year.

A chemical process has lately been discovered, by which Hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow. When prepared according to this plan, it is white like wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with superior light, resembling a flame of the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell and emit no smoke.

[When this new process is *patent-righted* (as it most assuredly will be, for we now-a-days do almost every thing, except eating, by *patent right*) we hope the inventor will speedily dispense to the good people of this quarter of the globe, a morsel of the benefits of his discovery.]

THE CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Met at Bethany Meeting-house, in Iredell county, on Thursday the 7th inst.; and the session closed on Saturday. On Sunday, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than 600 communicants. The concourse of people was immense; and the scene was rendered more solemn and impressive, by the presence of the venerable servant of God, the Rev. James Hall, D. D., now upwards of eighty years of age. Indeed, we have seldom witnessed a scene of more deep and universal interest, than when this aged disciple of Jesus, standing on the confines of the invisible world, broke to the waiting people the bread of life. Silence pervaded the vast crowd; every one seemed eager to catch the lessons of divine instruction which fell from his lips. I could not help repeating to myself the words—"The good man, in the decline of life, appears like the Sun in his evening declination; he remits his splendor, yet retains his magnitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles less."

During the session, several candidates read sermons as parts of trial, for licensure. They afforded pleasing evidence, that, in a little time, they would stand forth acceptable heralds of the cross. Two applications for ordination were made; and, others are soon expected to be made. We derive much pleasure from the reflection, that the waste places of Zion are building up—as well as from the increasing numbers of the Concord Presbytery. COMMUNICATED.

Markets.

The countenances of those planters whose attention is devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and such of our merchants as are holders of that staple product of this section of the Union, have, for some days past, been glowing with good humor, in consequence of the extraordinary advance in the price of that article.—There were two gentlemen in Salisbury, the latter part of last week, (one from Cheraw, the other from Fayetteville) who offered $22 per cwt. for cotton of a fair quality. It is supposed a still further advance will take place this season.

A new paper.—From inadvertence, we have hitherto neglected to make mention of the proposals for the publication of a new paper in Fayetteville, to be styled the "Fayetteville Sentinel," by Mr. J. A. Patterson. In common with every patriotic American, we sincerely rejoice at every evidence of the extension of liberal sentiments, and the further diffusion of useful information, among the people of the Republic—and more particularly among the citizens of North-Carolina: And, as one of those evidences, we regard with peculiar satisfaction the increase and liberal support of those invaluable folios, styled "Newspapers." We are not prepared to say that the fact of Mr. Patterson's *proposing* to publish a new paper in Fayetteville, is proof positive there is any extraordinary increase of population and business, or of literary taste, among the citizens of that town and vicinity; but we feel warranted in saying, from our own observation, as well as from the representations of some of the most observant and intelligent citizens of the place, that the trade of Fayetteville is not only rapidly increasing, but that the commercial importance of the town is daily becoming more extensively known abroad, and more generally appreciated at home.—Consequent upon this, is an increase of patronage to local Newspapers: But whether that increase is yet sufficient to sustain two establishments in Fayetteville, we are not able to say—but *hope* it is; for we know both the Editor of the present paper, (the Carolina Observer) and of the proposed new one, and esteem them as deserving, worthy young men.

Gold has lately been found in Granville county, to the value of 20 or 30 dollars; and previously, to about 110 sterling: It has also been found in Nash county, recently, to the amount of about $60—so says the Raleigh Register.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

We have been furnished with an official translation of the late Convention between their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties, the Kings of France and Spain, for the further continuance of the French troops in Spain. The former treaties stipulated for their retension till a definite period; but the present one provides for their continuance, from the first of January, 1825, "*en adelante*," without determining any time for which the treaty shall subsist. It is much to be regretted that his Majesty should feel the necessity of a constant and prolonged use of a foreign military force, to preserve peace among his subjects, and to suppress all opposition to the legitimated institutions of their country! With 35,000 troops quartered upon her inhabitants, Spain is, virtually, as much under the dominion of France, as if her territory had been formally ceded, or forcibly annexed.—Such is the present situation of Spain, which has gradually declined since the 16th century, when she had attained the climax of her grandeur, and when her dominions encircled the globe, and her fame, in arts and arms, was commensurate with her Empire!—*Nat. Journal.*

PIRATES TAKEN.

It is stated in the Washington, (N. C.) Recorder, of the 1st inst. that by an arrival at that place from the West Indies, information has been obtained that Lieut. Sloat, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, had chartered a small vessel in the port of St. Thomas, fitted her out and sent her in pursuit of a *sloop*, formerly belonging to St. Thomas—which had been taken by the Pirates, and was cruising near Porto Rico—the sloop fell in with the pirate and captured her. The pirates lost 2 or 3 killed and several wounded, the balance, 15 in number, were delivered to the authority of Porto Rico, and the sloop brought up to St. Thomas and delivered to her former owners.

To Q?

Mr. Long, late member of Congress from this district, was willing to yield his support to any nomination that a majority of the republicans in caucus might agree upon, *because* he thereby hoped to prevent a devolution of the presidential election to the House of Representatives—an object of great importance with all of us. He did not submit to the voice of a majority of the people of North-Carolina, because neither that nor any other important advantage could in his opinion result from such a course. When Mr. L. was called upon to vote, it was too late to prevent the election from coming before Congress.

I am afraid, Mr. Q. that if you have an itching for politics, you are doomed to be dreadfully pestered with difficulties and mysteries in the papers and pamphlets of the day—"Davus non Edipus" es!

MERCURY.

A lady in New-York, who lately had a *son*, has now living her father and mother; whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 93, of the latter father, is also alive—the *son* being the first descendant of the fifth generation.

COM. PORTER.

The following is Com. Porter's reply to the Secretary of the Navy, on receiving instructions from that department to deliver up the command of the U. S. West India anti-piratical squadron to Capt. Warrington, and repair to the United States, preparatory to an official investigation of the Commodore's conduct at Faxardo, in the Island of Porto Rico, in the month of November last.

The worthy commodore appears strongly inclined to beard and brow-beat those placed in authority over him.

U. S. Ship JOHN ADAMS,
Thompson's Island, Jan. 30, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 27th ult. informing me of your reception of mine of the 15th of November, relating to what you have been pleased to term "the extraordinary transactions at Faxardo," and recalling me from my command for a full investigation of my conduct in that affair.

Agreeably to your orders, I shall leave this place for Washington without unnecessary delay, and have taken measures to obtain all the testimony necessary, and such written evidence as I suppose useful, and, on my arrival myself in the United States, shall hold myself ready to justify my conduct in every particular, not only by the laws of nations and of nature, and by highly approved precedent, but, if necessary, by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

To use the emphatic language of Mr. ADAMS, "By all the laws of neutrality and war, as well as of prudence and humanity," I was warranted in chastising and intimidating the authorities of a place who had not only become the allies and protectors of outlaws and pirates, but our active enemies, by the imprisonment and forcible detention of an American officer, while in the performance of his duties. "There will need," (continues Mr. ADAMS,) "no citation from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it."

I am willing, sir, to submit my conduct in this affair to the strictest investigation, and if I cannot fully justify it, I shall cheerfully submit to the severest punishment that can be inflicted. But, if it shall appear that the motives which influenced me were founded in patriotism; that the necessity for my conduct really existed, and that my vindication is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as the first law of nature, self defence," I shall then hope that atonement will be made for this forcible withdrawal, for an alleged offence, from my command, by restoring me to my former station, and allowing me to retire from it in a manner more honorable to myself and my country, and less injurious to my feelings and character.

This, sir, will be an act of justice that I hope will not be denied to me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

D. PORTER.

Hon. SAML. L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The following *general order* of Commodore Rodgers, will, we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our Navy has suffered much, and lost some of its brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and bravest men in the service, by a practice that may, without loss of honor, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle, they fall in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, we tell of their deeds of valour, and speak proudly of their honorable death. But how is it when they fall, not in the defence of their country—nor by the hands of an enemy, but in a contest where an American arm is raised to shed American blood—where two have together braved the battle and tempest—and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the hour of danger—when these meet, and one falls by the hands of the other, what are our feelings then?

GENERAL ORDERS.

United States Ship *North Carolina*,
off Cape Henry, 12th Jan. 1825.

SIR: The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the Navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insiduously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversion, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steam-boats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce

I have, in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the Navy of the United States. As I am determined from this date not to permit the slighest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and Com. Officer of the U. S. N.

TO CHARLES W. MORGAN, ESQ.
Capt. of the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NAT. INTEL.

The late Administration of the War Department.

The administration of Mr. Calhoun, of the Department of War, being terminated may now be spoken of with greater freedom, without incurring the imputation of flattery.

It may be safely affirmed, that no administration has been more successful. When the late Secretary came into the Department, it was without organization It is now in commplete organization. There was then an arrearage of an unsettled account of nearly $45,000,000, all of which, except about $2,500,000 are now settled. The current business of the Department, instead of being then kept up, was continually falling in arrears. By him it has been so completely kept under control, that he has left the Department without a single unsettled case. The army was then in a state of distraction. It is now in that of nearly complete harmony, and its discipline and science so much improved, that it may be honorably compared with the most perfect military establishments. Nor has he been unmindful of the disbursements of the Department. These have been reduced to the most exact economy and strict accountability, far exceeding that of any preceding period. It may be almost literally affirmed, that the money appropriated by Congress has been applied to the objects for which it was appropriated, not only promptly and economically, but without loss of a cent to the government.

These brief remarks are made, not with a view of eulogizing, but to do justice to a distinguished statesman. For their accuracy, I appeal to all those whose situation has afforded them the means of forming a correct judgement.

COTYS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the packet ship Globe at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received their files of London papers to the 20th and Liverpool to the 21st February.

Rumours had been promulgated that Russia, Austria and France were about to recognize the Independence of Greece, and that an army of the former had been despatched towards Constantinople.—Spain and Portugal were to be divided by the Holy Alliance. These accounts are doubted.

Mr. Brougham's motion in the House of Commons that the Roman Catholic Association should be heard at the bar of the House "by themselves, Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses," was lost; ayes 89 noes 222. One of the papers says: Mr. Secretary Peel answered Mr. Brougham in one of the ablest speeches he ever made; but the reply of the Hon. and Learned mover was, by the confession of all who heard it, the most triumphant—and both in matter and manner, the most eloquent recently delivered in Parliament. In the language of those who heard it, "Mr. Peel was completely prostrated."

The sum of 820,000*l* is required to pay the interest on Exchequer bills for 1825.

Probert, who has been implicated in the murder of Mr. Wear has been arrested for horse stealing.

Mr. Milbert has sent to Paris an immense number of subjects for the Museum of Natural History, collected in America.

Among them are 200 mammifera, of which 45 are alive; 400 species of birds, 100 of which were wanting in the Museum; 350 species of reptiles, 200 of fish, 500 shells, of which 80 are new species, and about 570 new insects, &c. and botanical and mineralogical subjects.

Troubles of rather a serious nature have taken place at Grenada. The populace wanted to break up by force, a constitutional meeting or club. The soldiers instead of obeying the authorities joined the populace.

London, Feb. 18.—Things are advancing rapidly to a crisis in Spain. Ferdinand finding, like Canute, that even kings, though the vicegerents of God on earth, have not the attribute of omnipotence delegated to them, gave way, it seems, to such a fit of passion, that his life is in the utmost danger. The French have disarmed the Royalist Volunteers at Corunna, and driven the Spanish troops of the line from the city!

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, Feb. 3.

"His Majesty is very ill, and general alarm is felt for the consequences of this illness, said to have been produced by a violent fit of passion, into which his Majesty fell during a Council of State on the affairs of Spain. It is reported that his majesty even deplored the sad fate which had placed him at the head of the Government. He complained bitterly of having never been seconded by his Ministers, though he had selected them from the persons most attached to him.

"Lastly, according to the same reports, the King said that he now saw that every body deceived him, and that he was not without uneasiness for his own safety, and that of his family."

A letter from Lisbon, of Jan. 25, says, "We do not yet observe any thing to indicate that an English division will come to keep garrison here, though it is generally reported."

Madrid was very tranquil as well as the rest of the Kingdom, but commercial affairs completely at a stand.

The Emperor of Russia has reduced the duties on various production of the country necessary for the manufactures, and imposed a moderate export duty upon them. The promotions in the Russian and Austrian Armies continue.

The Viceroy of Peru had addressed to his Most Catholic Majesty his respectful congratulations upon the *entire restoration of his legitimate power!!*

The Mining Shares are still rising, and the improvement in some of them, during the last two days, had been considerable.

Another new Company to be called the Guatamala Mining and Trading Company, has been formed, and the Shares are expected to come into the market in a few days.

A letter from Liverpool, by the Globe, dated 22d ultimo, states Upland Cottons at 9 1-2 a 12d. Alabama and Tennessee at 10 1-2 a 12d. and a still farther advance was expected, as the demand was becoming greater. The demand for Cotton through the previous week had been extremely animated; sales amounted to 37,800 bales, of which 6,000 were American.

From Calcutta.—From Mr. Warren Gould, supercargo of the brig Bramin, the editors of New-York Gazette have received the following particulars.

Off the Sand Heads the Bramin passed the company's squadron, under Com. Hayes, bound to Rangoon to co-operate with the land forces that left Calcutta some time previous.

A spirited war was raging between the Company and the Burmese nation when the Bramin sailed.

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 4.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 to 50, stained do. 17 to 22; Maine and Santee, 31 to 38; short staple, 17 a 22 cts.; Whiskey 25 a 27; Bacon, 6 cts.; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 26; Coffee Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—We have advanced the rates of Uplands to 17 a 22 cents. Nothing can be had for less than 17 cents, and the best commands 21 and 22—the last named price having been obtained in two or three instances on Saturday.

To Correspondents.

An Acrostic, [acrostic] is too crudely "joined together" for publication. The *sentiment* (if we have rightly come at it) is delightful: but the *diction* spoils it all.

If our correspondent "T. T. J. P. &c." (with as many names as the Grand Bashaw has tail) wishes us to publish his lucubrations, he must learn to use language more decorous and respectful, as well to our readers as to ourselves. His attempts at wit, and his arguments, are on a par, and well worthy of each other. His corse wit reminds us of an observation of Dr. Johnson: "It gives as little pleasure to see a person attempt wit, and fail in it, as to see him attempt to jump over a mud-hole, and fall in!"

"A Voter" is inadmissible. His language is chaste, and his argument sound; but the personality of his remarks is too palpable. We heartily agree with him, that the doctrine *which makes it the duty of Representatives to respect the voice of their constituents*, is all-important—we have always inculcated such a doctrine, and shall continue to do so; but common prudence, as well as common courtesy, requires that it should be done without a too gross personality. Our late members of Congress have, we believe, to a man, offered for reelection: they are now in the hands of the *people*—and with the people we are disposed to leave them, from whom, no doubt, they will receive their just reward, "according to the deeds done in"..... the City of Washington.

Married,

In this county, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. O. Freeman, Mr. William Chambers to Miss Ann C. MacConnaughey.

In Burke county, on the 4th inst. by D. Tate, Esq. Mr. Israel Baird, of Buncombe county, to Miss Mary Tate.

Also, in Burke county, on the 5th inst. James M. O'Neill, Esq. to Miss Eliza Avery.

Also, in Burke county, on the same day, Mr. Archibald Largent to Miss Lucinda A. Beach.

In Iredell county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. John Mushat, Mr. Robert Elliott to Miss Christiana McLean.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. William Moss, Westly Reynolds, Esq. to Miss Matilda Welch, all of Iredell county.

On the 2d inst. Mr. George Howard, editor of the "Free Press," to Miss Alice C. Thruston, all of Halifax.

On the 29th ult. M. W. Dunnavant, editor and proprietor of the "Warrenton Reporter," to Miss Eliza J. B. Stiner.

Died,

At Milton, in this state, on the 2d inst. Maj. *Thomas Donoho*, aged 73 years. He was a major of the North-Carolina line during the war of the Revolution, and took a distinguished part in the battles of Eutaw Springs, Brandywine, Brier Creek, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Butler in the battle of Guilford, and was in various other rencounters: he served his country in the field till the peace of '83; and was, previous to his death, the last surviving field officer of the old North-Carolina line. The citizens of Milton, after his decease, held a public meeting, and passed resolutions expressive of their respect and veneration of his private worth and revolutionary services.

By Saturday's Mail.

Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, Maj. Poussin, and Lieut. Dutton, of the U.S. corps of Engineers, arrived in Raleigh on Saturday the 9th inst. and left that on the 11th, on the reconnoisance of the great National Road.

RISE IN THE MARKETS.

The New-York American of the 6th inst. says the arrivals from England have set all the business part of the city in a bustle, owing to the great rise of cotton, coffee, sugar, iron, &c. Two expresses arrived in Baltimore from New York, late yesterday afternoon, to some of our merchants, which caused large quantities of goods to change owners. Expresses are reported to have gone South and West of us, but perhaps it may be well for speculators to beware of a re-action. *Balt. Pat.*

By an arrival at New-York, advices have been received from London to the 5th of March: We make a few extracts from the Baltimore Patriot. The intelligence most important to this section of the country, is the advance in the price of cotton.

Letters from Barcelona state, that Ferdinand has published a decree which had produced great sensation, ordering the merchants of Barcelona, who are making out claims for injuries done to Spanish commerce by the vessels of this country, to include in those claims all injury sustained from South American privateers which could be proved to have sailed from ports of the United States. Mr. Wilberforce, from bad health, after being 45 years in Parliament, is about to resign his seat in Parliament.

The above arrival brought accounts of further advances in the price of Cotton, and of a probability of the price rising still higher.

The German papers announce the death of Duke Frederick IV. of Saxe Gotha.

Greece and Turkey.—The Journal du Commerce, of the 28th of February, states on the authority of accounts from Augsburg and Nuremburg, that the insurrection of Colocotroni had been completely suppressed, and the Greeks are vigorously following up the blockade of Patras.

France and South America.—A Paris Paper of the 20th Feb. states, apartments were preparing at the Austrian Ambassador's for Prince Metternich. "His coming to Paris has given rise to a report that a Congress was to be held, consisting of the Ministers of France, Spain and Austria, to take some resolution as to the New American States. Several persons suppose that Prince Metternich is only coming to Paris to learn the opinion of the French Cabinet as to Greece. He is to remain at Paris till May, and is then going to Milan, where it is supposed there will be an interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

Liverpool Markets, Feb. 26.

COTTON.—We have had a very animated demand again during the whole of the week for Cotton, from the trade as well as on speculation, and at gradually improving prices, and the market has closed at an advance of 1d to 1½d on all descriptions. The quantity sold amounts to 40,000 bags.

London Markets, March 3.

COTTON.—The purchases of Cotton yesterday were nearly 8,000 bags, at still higher prices, and this morning a further impulse has been given to the Market by the accounts received from New-York, which state a great rise in the prices of cotton, in consequence of advices from England. The holders this forenoon are, in consequence, asking ¼ to ½ per lb. on the prices of yesterday.

Stop the Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, a *negro man* named *GEORGE*, formerly the property of Jno. H. Freeling: George is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, has a down look, and a fine voice when spoken to: it is thought he will make his way to Tennessee. Any person who will take up said negro, and put him in jail, or deliver him to the owner in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. shall be reasonably rewarded, and all expenses paid. WM. B. WILLSON.

April 15, 1825. 54

Wanted,

200 bushels of Oats, delivered at White Hall, N. C. nine miles south-west of Charlotte, for which 35 cents per bushel will be given, by DAN'L. GALLANT.

March 7, 1825. 53

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving &c.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.
N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 34tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Waterloo post office, Laurens district, South-Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, or to Maj. E. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of *Ben*, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects out considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent. A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will he given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated.

GEORGE BOWEN.

Waterloo, Laurens district, S. C. March 11, 1825. 4t57

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, are now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t56

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring importation of Hardware and Cuttlery direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t56

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.

Oaklygrove, April 3, 1825. 6t58

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1	Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1	do.	$150 (do.)	is	150
2	do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2	do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20	do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300	do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
421	do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	421
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 4t

The Muse.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

THE BIBLE.

The Bible, what a precious book,
To erring mortals given;
It guides us in the paths of truth,
It points the way to heaven.

It cheers the friendless and the sad,
And bids the mourner smile;
Gently it drives away our fears,
And doth our griefs beguile.

It tells the penitent to hope,
It speaks of sins forgiven,
And shows the weary wanderer
That there is rest in heaven. M.

TIME.

How swift the pinions Time puts on,
To urge his flight away!
To day's soon yesterday; anon,
To-morrow is to-day.

Thus days, and weeks, and months, and years,
Do part from mortal view;
As sadly through this "vale of tears,"
Our journey we pursue.

Yet grieve not, man, that thus he flies,
He hastes thee to thy rest;
The drooping wretch that soonest dies,
Is soonest with it blest.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE READING CHRONICLE.

THE NEWSPAPER.

"*Gents*: I am a democrat and a warm friend to Gen. Jackson. When your boy left the last Chronicle at my door, I opened it immediately and read two original articles signed Dorin and American, reflecting so severely upon the character and pretensions of the Hero of New-Orleans, that I was ready to lift myself off the floor by my ears. I was down to your office, paid you off in fifteen minutes by my stop watch; and in fifteen more had told all the office holders in the public buildings, for I thought they had a knowledge of every thing published there. Then going home, I chanced to mention it to two or three persons, who showed their toothless gums so much, that as I went the rest of my way home, I began to reflect upon what I had done. Going into my shop and taking a piece of chalk, I sat upon my bench and made the follow-calculation; thinking I would see how much the roguish young editor would suffer by the loss of a subscriber:

The price of their paper is $3 a year; well, there are 52 sheets, which cost them about 1 cent per sheet;	$0 52
The labour in setting the types, correcting the proof sheets, working off and folding is—is—la me! I could not do it for 100 dollars—about	$1 00
The ink they print with,	05
Wearing of the printing materials,	10
52 trips of the carrier 1-4 of a mile each, making 13 miles a year, is worth	0 25
	$1 92

Bless me, do they only lose 8 cents by my withdrawal from their list? said I to myself. I was indeed flattering myself that I should punish you to the amount of 2 dollars for every year you printed the Chronicle, when behold it is no more than 8 cents; a paltry sevenpence! Taking up my chalk again, I thought I would see if I myself might be the loser in not taking the newspaper; and to my infinitely greater astonishment it was the fact, as the following calculation shows:

It is worth for my own reading, or if they would print it to please me I would not be without it for	$3 00
My wife says it is worth more than all the novels in the world; so to her it is surely worth	$3 00
To my children it is of more benefit that Murray's Reader, Buchan's Spelling book and Comley's Primer, which cost in a year for my five children, at least	5 00
For wrapping paper it is worth	0 25
To shoe leather I should wear out in a year in going once a week to borrow the paper from some of my neighbours, together with other inconveniences in doing this, will be worth	0 25
	$11 50

I threw down my chalk again, and began to reflect whether I had not been too hasty in the morning's proceeding. I thought I should have told you to your faces the reason of my discontinuing your paper, and listen to the excuse you might give, "for the head and front of your offending." I reflected that there were in our good borough, Crawford men, Clay men, and Adams men, as well as Jackson men, who wish to have a say in the Presidential question, and who are subscribers to the Chronicle, as well as myself, and that though you had repeatedly said you were for Jackson yourselves, you had generously said your columns were at their service. I told them I had stopped my paper, and that I guessed a hundred others or more would do so through the course of the day; though I have since learned that I was the only one—that the office holders said you published what you pleased, and that in their opinion you had a right so to do, as the editors of a free press.

Sober reasoning with myself, and a conviction that you have a right to print even the opinions of those of your friends who do not think exactly as I do in regard to the presidency, impel me honestly to say I was wrong, and that you were right—I hope that you will again

SEND ME YOUR PAPER.

MEDICAL ACCIDENT.

FROM THE CINCINNATI EMPORIUM OF FEB. 10.

A Miss H——, of our city, designing to take a large dose of common salts, on Monday morning last swallowed instead, in a state of solution, between two and three ounces of Salt Petre.

She was immediately made sensible of the mistake, by an excruciating pain and distress at the pit of the stomach.

Her mother called on an apothecary, living next door, to inquire her danger, and what was to be done. He advised to send instantly for a physician, and administered ten grains of Tartar Emetic.

Dr. Smith soon came, and considering her agony, and that the emetic was little disposed or likely to occasion an ejection, he promptly employed his excellent aparatus, consisting of a gum elastic tube and exhausting syringe, the former of which he passed through the mouth into the stomach, and with the latter soon introduced a considerable quantity of tepid water; which, together with the solution of salt petre and tartar emetic, he again extracted. This process was continued till the fluid drawn from the stomach was as tasteless as when thrown into it. The whole quantity of water employed, within a few minutes, amounted to about four gallons. After the stomach was thoroughly cleansed and emptied, he introduced three or four ounces of sweet oil, and withdrew the tube.

The operation was less painful than the effects of an active emetic, and proved completely successful.

We have related the above case with the double object of inciting people generally to more caution, and also to recommend the remedy employed.

Salt Petre is an article in such common use, and so nearly resembles Glauber's salts in its appearance, that instances similar in kind, though happily not in degree, often occur. A small quantity is generally followed by a long continued disorder of the stomach, and is frequently fatal. It should never be laid by without the paper containing it being marked, in legible characters, SALT PETRE.

ANCIENT SUMMARY.

Julius Cæsar fought 50 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men.

Manlius, who threw down the Gauls, from the Capitol, had received twenty three wounds and taken two spoils before he was seventeen years of age.

Dentetus fought 120 battles, was eighty times victorious in single combat, and received forty five wounds in front. He had among his trophies, 70 belts, 8 murial 3 obsidionel and 14 civic crowns.

Cato pleaded four hundred causes, and gained them all.

Cyrus knew the names of all the soldiers of his army; Lucius Scipio of the Roman People—[*Livy*.

Chimides could relate all he had ever heard in the same words.

Julius Cæsar wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the coversation of his friends at the same time.

A philosopher is mentioned by Pliny who being struck by a stone forgot his Alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity falling from a horse and being trepanned, became very remarkable for the sprightliness of his genius.

The orator Carvinus forgot his own name.

Mithridatus spoke to the ambassadors of twenty two different nations without an interpreter.

Julius Viator lived to an advanced old age without drinking water, or using any kind of liquid nourishment.

Crassus, grand father of the Triumvirrassus, who was slain by the Parthians, never laughed. He had, on this account, the surname of Agelastus.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1825.

Wm. F. Anderson	Israel Kelehim, Esq.
Margaret Allison	Philip Krell
James Alexander	Jacob Kurtz
William Alexander	Richard Kerr
Geo. W. Anderson	Harris Kimble.
Young W. Allen, 2	Margaret Locke
John Arey, sen.	John Lindsay, 2
Michael Albright	Sam. Lewis
John Albright	Mathew Locke
Henry Allemong	Isaac Linster
Peter Arey	Wm. Link
Silvester Adams.	John Locke.
Nicholas Baringer	Daniel McGinnis, 2
Vrlentine Beedleman	Haynes Morgan
Lauren Bates, 2	Henry Michael
Burges L. Bell	Sam. McNeely
John Barber	David Morris
Susanah Benston	Wilson McReary
Randle Bowling	Miss Agnes McOrcle
William Butler	John Moyer
Col. John Brandon	George Miller
Soloman Beck	Elizabeth Martin, 2
Mr. Bird.	James McNeely
Abel Cowan	Rev. James Morrison
James Chambers	Powel McRea
Sarah Cowan	Mary M. McRea
George Colk	John D. Moss
Chris. J. Covan	John Masters.
Joseph Cran	Wileby Nichols
Patrick Coffee, 2	Peter Newton.
Harvey Cas	Josiah Owen.
Moses Clabrook	Rebecca Pinkston
John Clodelter	Jacob Pool
Martha Cilico	Hariet Prince
Daniel Cruse.	James Powel
Abraham Davis	Asariah Peck, 2
John Davis, 2	Barbra Pickler
Obediah Davis	Thomas Parson
Aquila Davenport	J. S. Pearson
Corydon Dyer	Betsey Pelly
Wm. Donaldson.	Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Elwards	Mary Price.
Robin Elliotte	James Roseborough
Abraham Eary	Eleanor Robinson
George Eagle	John Rendleman
John Emery.	James W. Ramsay, Esq.
Thomas Foster	G. Strong
John Fisher	Richard Shaver
Sec'y. Freeland Lodge.	Leroy Smart
Charles Glover	John Simpson
Oaks & Griffin	Benj. Smith
Rich'd. Gillespie	Mrs. Sarah Shaver
Mr. E. N. Gaither	Martin Speaks
Larkin Griffin	Erastus Smith
Wm. Gibson	Tobias Smith
Jane Garriso	Arthur Smith
Moses Graham	John Steel
Edwin G. Gaither	Sam'l. Smith
Mr. Hurt	Philo Smith
Henry Hill	Geo. P. Schiefly
Margaret Hall, 2	John Simpson
George M. Highleigh	Ro. Sanders
James Hendricks	Archibald Stokes.
Jesse Holmes	Christian Tarr
Douglas Haden	John E. Telfair
John Harris	Jo. E. Todd.
Wade Hampton	Lewis Utzman.
Thomas Hendricks	John Vail.
Westley Harris	Joseph Williams
Rich'd. Harris	Jas. Weant
Jesse Haden	Sarah Wamack
Sam'l. Hughey	John Walton
Abbey Harris	George Willis
John Hill	Mr. Westling
Bryan Hotchkiss, 2	Thos. Wamack
Joshua Haden	John or Caleb Webb
Eliezur Hotchkiss	Lawrence Williams
John Hiette.	J. E. Willis.
Lewis Jacobs	Barna Young.
Dorcas Johnston.	3t54

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st of March, 1825.

Susan R. Allison	Thomas Irwin.
Laird Alexander	Henry Linker.
Nathaniel Alexander.	Enoch Morgan
Abner Brooks	William M'Graw
Rev. George Boger	James K. Morgan
Harvey Bradshaw	James M'Clain
Jacob Bostian	James S. Meek
John Barnhart	David Myres
Josiah Bradshaw.	George Miller
Hugh Campbell	Christopher Melchor
Moses Corzine	Thomas Motly.
Thomas V. Canon	George Northern.
William Craton	Henry C. Owens.
James H. Clark.	Samuel Perkins
Ann Edmonston.	Walter F. Pharr.
Allison Fleming	Jacob Stiwalt
Alexander Ferguson	Eliza Smith
Lewis Fisher.	Daniel Staugh
Samuel Gauyn	Samford G. Slaighton
James Gardner.	Elijah Spears
Thomas W. Harris	Elias Snell.
Sarah A. Harris	John White
A. E. Huie	Josiah White
Lewis Honeycut	James D. White.
Jacob Hileman.	3t55

D. STORKE. P. M.

Windsor Chair Making.

JOHN COOPER adopts this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity in general, that he has commenced Windsor Chair and Bedstead Making, in the house lately occupied by Charles Biles, dec'd. on Main-street, east of the court-house; where he is prepared with a good assortment of timber, which he will work up into chairs and bedsteads; and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who is disposed to buy work in his line of business. He flatters himself that, from his long experience, he can furnish as good work as any man in the country: a fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. He has received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions for chairs and bedsteads, and intends to keep pace with all the changes of fashion. He will keep on hand an assortment of chairs, bedsteads, sofas and easy-chairs. He will attend Davidson, Iredell, and Cabarrus county courts; where he will sell low for cash, or a short credit. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Salisbury, March, 1825. 5t54

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.

Salisbury, March 21, 1825 50

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable *Goods*, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of *Books*, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount. P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, March 14, 1824.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersol's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	Balentine on limitations
Field's Blackstone	Starkie on pleading
Bingham on infancy	Hoffman's practice
Chitty on bills	Powel on contracts
Phillips on evidence	Montague on partnership
Cooper's equity	Toller on executions
Roberts on fraud	Barnwell & Alderson
Roper on legacies	
Bay's reports	
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Family dentist
Edinburg dispensatory	Good's study of medicine
Wilson Phillip	Herbedeen's commentaries
Hall on disorders	James' burns
Pharmacopia of U. S.	Thompson on varioloid
Ewell's companion	Chapman's Therapeutics
Miner & Tully	Sander's on the ear
Armstrong on typhus	Sander's on the eye
Fordyce on fever	Hawship on diseases
Bateman's synopsis	Dorsey's surgery
Willan on the skin	Bell's surgery
Barton's materia medica	Ricket-on on health
Medical histories	Swediawson's syphilis
Hamilton or mercury	Bichat on membranes
Chemical catechism	
Hamilton on females	
Thomas' practice	

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
do. rise and progress	Clark on promises
Wilison on sabbath	Pulpit made free
Song of Solomon	Smith's theology
Wright and Hawies	Faber on prophecies
Buck's dictionary	Edwards on affections
Saint's rest	Life of Brenard
Jenk's devotion	Martin's memoirs
Jays's sermons	M'Ewen on type
Christian morals	Christian perfections
Delamy's works	Life of Scott
Seabury's sermons	Josephus' works
Public hymns	Moral instructer
Brown's concordance	Scripture history
Christian world	Brown's divinity
Psalms and hymns	Marshal's sanctification
Ridgely's divinity	Gaston's collections
Golden treasury	Drelincourt on death
	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infantry	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Peninsula	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. work complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennet's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cowper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memorandum book	Orator's guide
Pleasing companion	History of England
Hajji Baba	American distiller
O'Haloran	Spey wife
Hogg's perils of women	Young's night thoughts
Modern chivalry	Guthrie's geography
Zimmerman on solitude	Smith's Thucidides
Franklin's works	Parks' travels
Narrative of a soldier	Conversations on chemistry
Self knowledge	" on philosophy
Life of Bonaparte	American gardener
" of Washington	Kirk White
" of Decatur	Goldsmith's Greece
" of Perry	Tookes' pantheon
Cowper's poems	Scenes in Europe
Vicar of Wakefield	Hieroglphic bible
Devil on two sticks	Pope's essay
Marriage ceremonies	Sumners botany
Anecdotes	Goldsmith's works
Lady of the lake	Sterne's works
Practical hints	Charles 12th
Advice to the teens	West's letters
Self cultivation	Robbin's journal
Milton's works	Jackson's book keeping
Ovid's art of love	Franklin's narrative
Campbell's poems	Wealth of nations
Phillips' speeches	Goldsmith's Rome
Paley's philosophy	Arabian nights
Human heart	Children of the Abbey
American orchardist	Sketch book
Natural history	Grimshaw's U. States
Gillie's Greece	Lady's preceptor
Memoirs of La Fayette	Mental improvement
Thinks I to myself	Park's travels
Lacon	Sacred geography
Redgauntlet	Confession of faith
Winter in Washington	Murray's grammar
Old England	Bibles
Smiley's geography	Testaments, &c. &c.
Baine's wars	6t55

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

Estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of William C. Love, dec'd. at February session of Rowan county court, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment forthwith; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

EDW'D. YARBROUGH, *Adm'r.*

March 8, 1825. 4t45

Heirs of William Foy,

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land. JOHN HOWARD, sen.

Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.

March 28, 1825. 5t56.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last.—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24. 1824. 40

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16, 1825.

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares*.

IN STORE.

30 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 19. 3mt55

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen M'Kinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen M'Kinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $2. *April* 2, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Alexander A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y